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ABSTRACT

This document is a study guide to "The Face of War," an exhibition of documents and photographs from the vast World War II holdings of the National Archives. This brochure contains reproductions of selected documents from the exhibit as well as discussion questions. The guide can be used by individuals, families, or school groups while viewing the exhibit or as a basis for separate discussion. The exhibition looks at some of the characteristics of World War II that are present in every monumental conflict. The exhibit and this publication are divided into sections about unity, dissent, courage, fear, endurance, and destruction. The included documents bear testimony to the emotions and experiences of all who face war. World war II could not have been won without the unity of the Allies and the support of U.S. citizens. The first three documents presented each represent a different type of wartime unity: (1) the declaration by the United Nations that created the Allied Forces; (2) a petition from inmates of San Quentin Prison to Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson; and (3) a message from Louis Novak, Jr. to a fellow marine. The next two documents represent dissent and reveal why two individuals wished to stay out of the conflict. Two more documents are examples of the types of personal courage that emerge pervaded the battlefields and homefront, represent human endurance by describing the experiences of two individuals at different times during the war, and illustrate destruction and change that result from war. (DK)

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THE FACE OF WAR

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A STUDY GUIDE FOR THE EXHIBITION AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

MARCH 1994–SEPTEMBER 1995

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

SO 024 365

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THE FACE OF WAR

S T U D Y G U I D E

THE FACE OF WAR is an exhibition of documents and photographs from the vast World War II holdings of the National Archives. This brochure contains reproductions of selected documents from the exhibit as well as discussion questions. The guide can be used by individuals, families, or school groups while viewing the exhibit or as a basis for separate discussion. We hope you enjoy learning more about World War II and about the holdings of the National Archives.

INTRODUCTION

World War II was the pivotal conflict of the 20th century. Its personalities and events are more familiar to Americans than those of any other war: terms like "D-day," "Rosie the Riveter," "Pearl Harbor," "Ike," and "Holocaust" immediately conjure up that era and conflict. But while the Second World War was unique, it also echoed past wars. This exhibition looks at some of the characteristics of World War II that are present in every monumental conflict. Thus, the exhibit and this publication are divided into sections about unity, dissent, courage, fear, endurance, and destruction. The following documents bear testimony to the emotions and experiences of all who face war.

SECTION I

THE FACE OF WAR IS UNITY

World War II could not have been won without the unity of the Allies and the support of the American people. Documents A, B, and C each represent a different type of wartime unity.

DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS:

A JOINT DECLARATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter,

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, DECLARE:

(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

DOCUMENT A
"Declaration By United Nations," January 1, 1942

This document, signed by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and 23 other countries, created the Allied forces in World War II. The Allies' enemies included Germany, Italy, and Japan. These Axis powers had cemented their relationship with the Tripartite Pact in 1940.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

Done at Washington
January First 1942

The United States of America
by Franklin D Roosevelt

The United Kingdom
by Winston Churchill

National Government of the Republic of China
T. V. Soong
Minister for Foreign Affairs

The Commonwealth of Australia
by

The Kingdom of Belgium
by

Canada
by Leighton McCarthy

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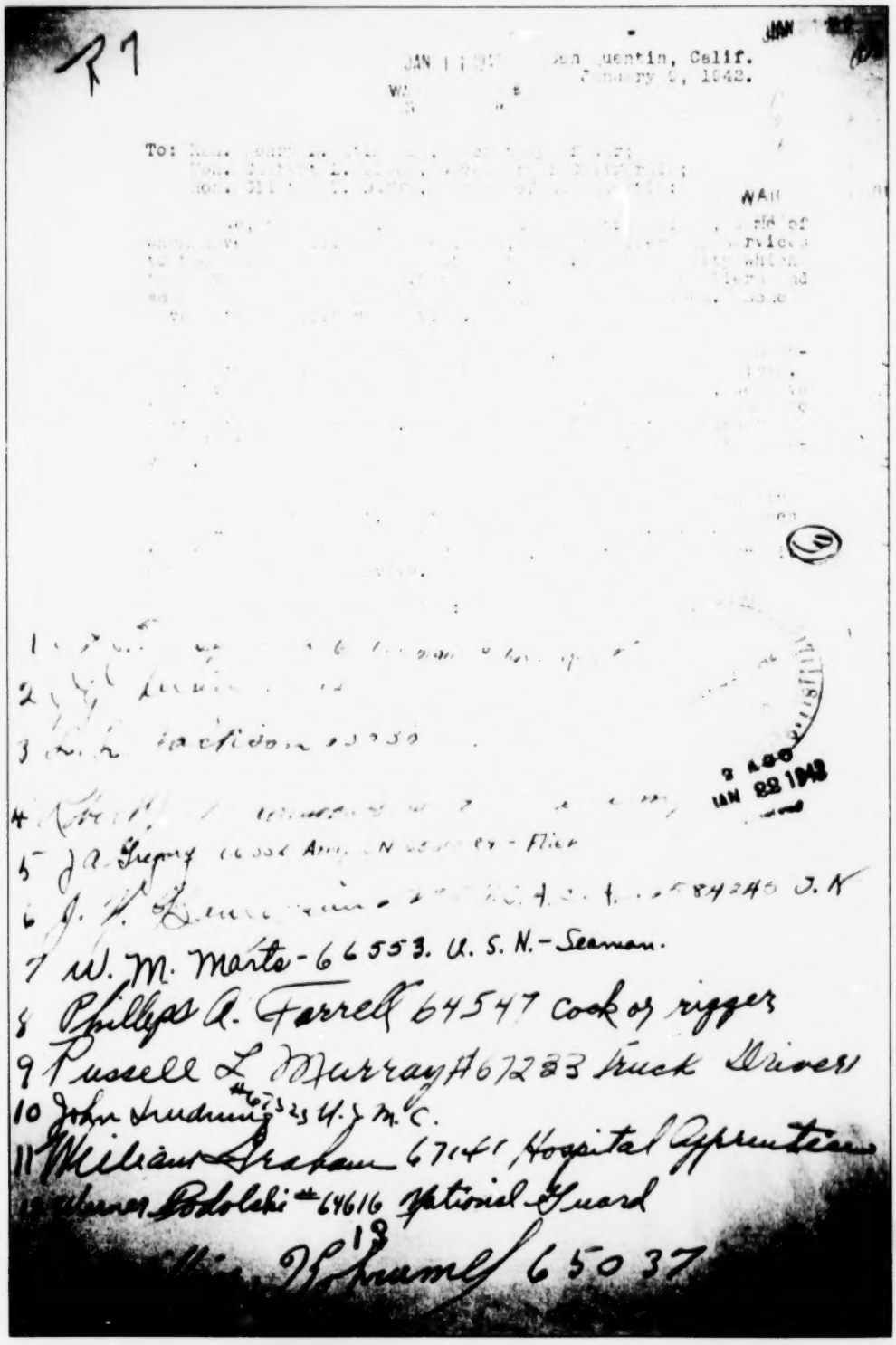
DOCUMENT B

Petition from Inmates of San Quentin Prison, California, to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, January 9, 1942

Record of the Adjutant General's Office, [illegible]



R 7

JAN 1 1 19[illegible] San Quentin, Calif.
January 9, 1942.

To: [illegible]

WAR
[illegible] of
[illegible]

1 [illegible]
2 [illegible]
3 [illegible]
4 [illegible]
5 J. A. Gregory [illegible] Army - Navy - Flier
6 J. [illegible] 84248 U. S. N.
7 W. M. Marts - 66553. U. S. N. - Seaman.
8 Phillips A. Farrell 64547 Cook or rigger
9 Russell L. Murray #67283 Truck Drivers
10 John Studnicka #67325 U. S. M. C.
11 William Graham 67141, Hospital Apprentice
12 Abner Bobolchi #64616 National Guard
13 [illegible] 65037

JAN 22 1942

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DOCUMENT C

Message from Louis Novak, Jr., to a fellow marine, date unknown

Name
Rate
Organization
Duty
Addr
Place
Home (address
Home tele
Remarks: It seems that a few months ago, I had everything I could ever ask, to keep me happy; now since the Japs started this fracas, I've lost everything - but, this has caused me to gain something new — your friendships - and humor - many times it has kept me from going under.
Write go home

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Vocabulary

Allies Axis United Nations armistice Hitlerism Franklin D. Roosevelt Winston Churchill fracas

For Discussion

How would you describe the different types of wartime unity that these documents represent? How was each important to the war effort?

For High School and College Students

Discuss the importance of the alliance created by Document A, "**Declaration By United Nations**," both during the war and today.

SECTION II

THE FACE OF WAR IS DISSENT

Some Americans did not want to participate in World War II. These documents reveal why two individuals wished to stay out of the conflict.

SPECIAL FORM FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR

Order No. 1711

LOCAL BOARD NO. 186
School, 615 East Calaveras St.
[illegible] 17 1941
(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)
Altadena, Los Angeles Co.
California

Name KEMPER - NOMLAND, JR.
(First) (Middle) (Last)

Address 2132 Navarro Ave.
(Number and street or R. F. D. route)

ALTADENA LOS ANGELES California
(City, town, or village) (County) (State)

This form must be returned on or before May 21, 1941
(Five days after date of mailing or issue)

INSTRUCTIONS

A registrant who claims to be a conscientious objector shall offer information in substantiation of his claim on this special form, which when filed shall become a part of his Questionnaire.

The questions in Series II through V in this form are intended to obtain evidence of the genuineness of the claim made in Series I, and the answers given by the registrant shall be for the information only of the officials duly authorized under the regulations to examine them.

In the case of any registrant who claims to be a conscientious objector, the Local Board shall proceed in the ordinary course to classify him upon all other grounds of deferment, and shall consider and pass upon his claim as a conscientious objector only if, but for such claim, he would have been placed in Class I. The procedure for appeal from a decision of the Local Board on a claim for conscientious objection is provided for in the Selective Service Regulations.

Failure by the registrant to file this special form on or before the date indicated above may be regarded as a waiver by the registrant of his claim as a conscientious objector: *Provided, however,* That the Local Board, in its discretion, and for good cause shown by the registrant, may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing this special form.

Series I.—CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION

INSTRUCTIONS.—The registrant must sign his name in either Statement A or Statement B in this series but not in both of them. The registrant should strike out the statement in this series which he does not sign.

~~A. I claim the exemption provided by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 for conscientious objectors, because I am conscientiously opposed by reason of my religious training and belief to participation in war in any form and to participation in combatant military service or training therefor; but I am willing to participate in noncombatant service or training therefor under the direction of military authorities.~~

(Signature of registrant)

B. I claim the exemption provided by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 for conscientious objectors, because I am conscientiously opposed by reason of my religious training and belief to participation in war in any form and to participation in any service which is under the direction of military authorities.

Kemper Nomland Jr.
(Signature of registrant)

Series II.—RELIGIOUS TRAINING AND BELIEFS

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every question in this series must be fully answered. If more space is necessary, attach extra sheets of paper to this page.

1. Describe the nature of your belief which is the basis of your claim made in Series I above.

I believe that war in any form is diametrically opposed to the life and teachings of Christ. His teachings tell us that love conquers hate and evil will fall in the face of good. Fighting bad with bad will only cause more hate and evil.

2. Explain how, when, and from whom or from what source you received the training and acquired the belief which is the basis of your claim made in Series I above.

The principal source of my belief came from many years of bible study in the Sunday School of the First Congregational Church. The specific case of the conscientious objector was never discussed but the lessons from Christ's teachings and His life of love can in my opinion lead only to the conclusion that a true and absolute Christian can follow no other course.

D. S. S. Form 47 16—18144

DOCUMENT D
"Special Form for Conscientious Objector" for Kemper Nomland, Jr., May 21, 1941

[illegible] Records of District Courts of the United States, National Archives, Pacific Northwest Region

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DOCUMENT E

Telegram from James E. Davis to President Roosevelt, June 24, 1942

(Records of the War Department, RG 107)

WA29 156 NT 6 EXTRA

AW NEWYORK NY JUN 23 1942

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR SIR ON APR 6 1942 I MADE AN APPEAL TO YOU BY LETTER.
SINCE I HAVE RECEIVED NO REPLY I AM MAKING A SECOND APPEAL
BY TELEGRAPH.

I AM EAGER TO SHOULDER A GUN AGAINST HITLERISM AND ITS
RACIAL SUPERIORITY MYTH BUT AM UNCOMPROMISINGLY OPPOSED
TO SERVING IN MILITARY FORCES THAT SEGREGATE NEGROES ALONE
INTO SEPARATE UNITS SOLELY BECAUSE OF RACE.

MY LOCAL BOARD 62 MANHATTAN NEWYORKCITY WAS NOTIFIED OF

8

WA29/2

MY STAND MANY MONTHS PRIOR TO PEARL HARBOR.

I HAVE REQUESTED AND BEEN DENIED PERMISSION TO ENLIST
IN THE CANADIAN ARMY WHERE JIM CROW IS NOT TOLERATED.

ON JUNE 20 I RECEIVED NOTICE TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION
ON JUNE 27.

MR PRESIDENT I AGAIN APPEAL TO YOU PERSONALLY FOR
PERMISSION TO ENLIST IN THE CANADIAN ARMY BECAUSE MY
CONSCIENCE REGARDLESS OF THE CONSEQUENCES WILL NOT ALLOW
ME TO SERVE MY COUNTRY IN AN UNDEMOCRATIC JIM CROW
CAPACITY SINCERELY YOURS

JAMES E DAVIS 415 WEST 154TH ST NEWYORK NY.

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Vocabulary

dissent draft conscientious objector segregation Jim Crow

For Discussion

Why did these individuals not want to fight for the United States?
If you were drafted, why would you want—or not want—to fight?

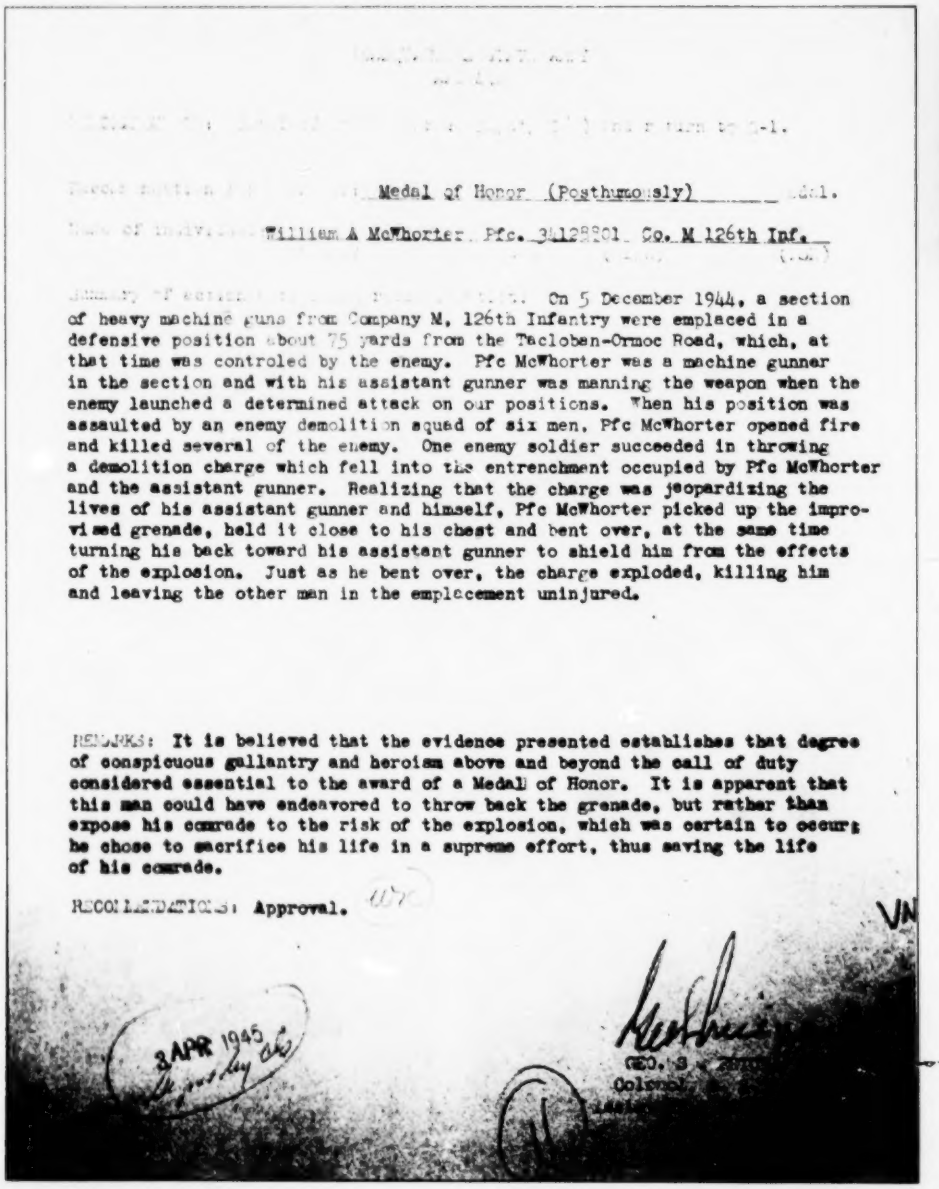
For High School and College Students

If you were deciding these cases, what would you have done? What guidelines would you have used to make your decision? How are these two cases similar and dissimilar?

SECTION III

THE FACE OF WAR IS COURAGE

As in all wars, great courage could be found in both the actions and character of many of the men and women who participated in World War II. Documents F and G are two examples of the types of personal courage that emerge in wartime.



Medal of Honor (Posthumously)

William A McWhorter, Pfc. 34128801, Co. M 126th Inf.

On 5 December 1944, a section of heavy machine guns from Company M, 126th Infantry were emplaced in a defensive position about 75 yards from the Tacloban-Ormoc Road, which, at that time was controled by the enemy. Pfc McWhorter was a machine gunner in the section and with his assistant gunner was manning the weapon when the enemy launched a determined attack on our positions. When his position was assaulted by an enemy demolition squad of six men, Pfc McWhorter opened fire and killed several of the enemy. One enemy soldier succeeded in throwing a demolition charge which fell into the entrenchment occupied by Pfc McWhorter and the assistant gunner. Realizing that the charge was jeopardizing the lives of his assistant gunner and himself, Pfc McWhorter picked up the improvised grenade, held it close to his chest and bent over, at the same time turning his back toward his assistant gunner to shield him from the effects of the explosion. Just as he bent over, the charge exploded, killing him and leaving the other man in the emplacement uninjured.

REMARKS: It is believed that the evidence presented establishes that degree of conspicuous gallantry and heroism above and beyond the call of duty considered essential to the award of a Medal of Honor. It is apparent that this man could have endeavored to throw back the grenade, but rather than expose his comrade to the risk of the explosion, which was certain to occur; he chose to sacrifice his life in a supreme effort, thus saving the life of his comrade.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Approval.

3 APR 1945

Colonel

DOCUMENT F
Recommendation for award of Medal of Honor (posthumously) for Pfc. William A. McWhorter, April 3, 1945
Records of U.S. Army Commands

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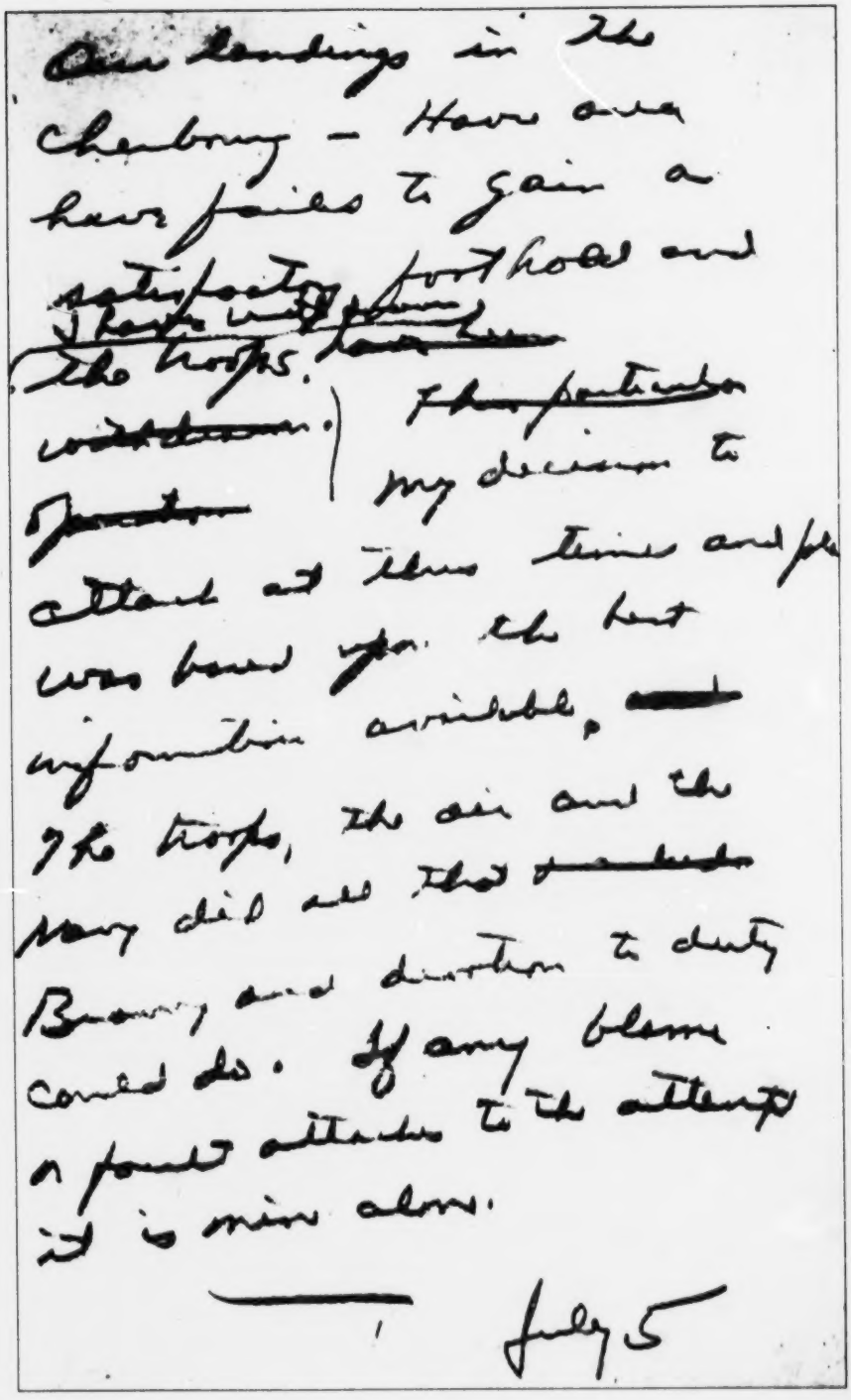

our landings in the Cherbourg – Havre area have failed to gain a satisfactory foothold and I withdraw the troops. ~~from the positions~~ My decision to attack at this time and place was based upon the best information available. The troops, the air and the Navy did all that ~~could be~~ Bravery and devotion to duty could do. If any blame or fault attaches to the attempt it is mine alone.

July 5

DOCUMENT G

Note by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, written the night before D-day, June 5 1944, but misdated July 5.

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Vocabulary

Medal of Honor Allied Expeditionary Forces D-day

For Discussion

Describe the types of courage shown by individuals in each of these documents. How are they alike? How are they different?

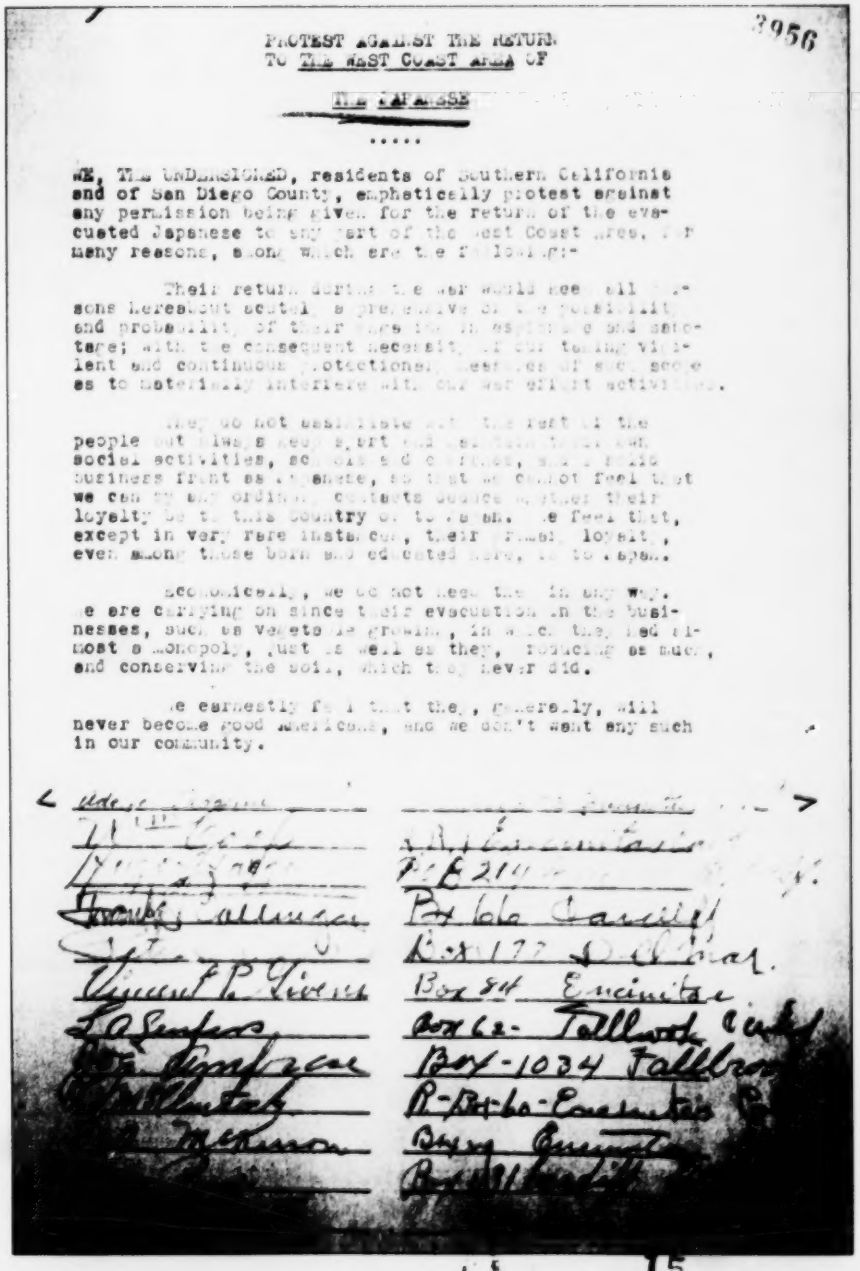
For High School and College Students

General Eisenhower was one of the great military leaders of both World War II and this century. What does his note, Document G, tell you about his style of leadership?

SECTION IV

THE FACE OF WAR IS FEAR

In wartime, fear is perhaps the most commonly felt emotion. The documents in this section show the extent to which fear pervaded the battlefields and homefront during World War II.



PROTEST AGAINST THE RETURN
TO THE WEST COAST AREA OF

THE JAPANESE

.....

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, residents of Southern California
and of San Diego County, emphatically protest against
any permission being given for the return of the evacuated Japanese to any part of the West Coast area, for
many reasons, among which are the following:-

Their return during the war would reopen all the
sores hereabout created by the persistent
and probability of their more or less open sympathy and assistance; with the consequent necessity of our taking violent and continuous protections against such acts as to materially interfere with our war effort activities.

They do not assimilate with the rest of the
people but live a life apart and separate from our own
social activities, so that we do not feel that
we can by any ordinary contacts acquire whether their
loyalty be to this country or to Japan. We feel that,
except in very rare instances, their final loyalty,
even among those born and educated here, is to Japan.

Economically, we do not need them in any way.
We are carrying on since their evacuation in the businesses, such as vegetable growing, in which they had almost a monopoly, just as well as they, producing as much,
and conserving the soil, which they never did.

We earnestly feel that they, generally, will
never become good Americans, and we don't want any such
in our community.

Wade Crowe	[illegible]
H. H. Cook	R. F. D. Encinitas
[illegible]	R. F. D. 2 [illegible]
Frank Gallegos	Box 66 Encinitas
[illegible]	Box 177 Del Mar
Vincent P. Torres	Box 84 Encinitas
L. A. Sanford	Box 62 Fallbrook Calif
[illegible]	Box 1034 Fallbrook
[illegible]	R. F. D. 66 Encinitas
[illegible]	Box [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

15

DOCUMENT H

"Protest Against the Return to the West Coast Area of the Japanese," page 1 of 1943

In December 1941, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, promptting the United States to enter World War II. After Pearl Harbor President Roosevelt ordered all Japanese Americans on the west coast to leave their homes and go to relocation camps. In this document some California residents state why they do not want the Japanese Americans to return.

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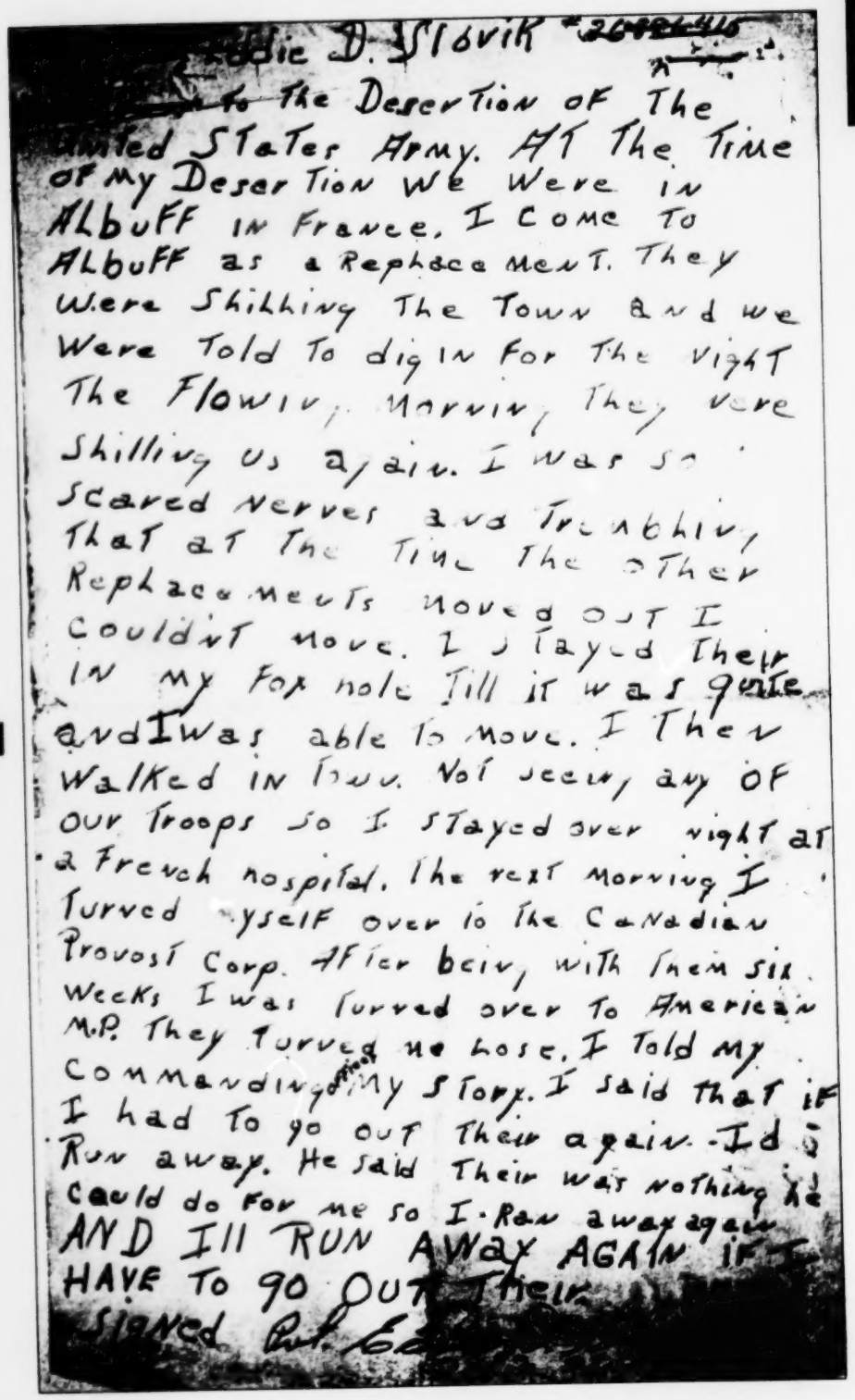
DOCUMENT I
Confession of Eddie Slovik,
ca. October 1944
Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army)



Eddie D. Slovik [illegible]

to the Desertion OF The United States Army. AT The Time OF my Desertion We Were in ALbuFF IN France. I Come To ALbuFF as a Replace MenT. They Were Shilling The Town and we Were Told To dig IN For The Night The Flowing Morning, They were Shilling Us again. I was so scared nerves and Trembling That at The Time The other Replacements moved OUT I couldnt move. I Stayed Their IN my Fox hole Till it was quite and I was able to move. I Then Walked IN Town. Not seeing any OF our Troops so I Stayed over night at a French hospital. The next Morning I Turned myself over to The Canadian Provost Corp. After being with them six Weeks I was turned over to American M.P. They Turned me loose. I Told my Commanding Officer My Story. I said That if I had To go OUT Their again. Id Run away. He said Their was nothing he Could do For me so I Ran away again AND Ill RUN AWAY AGAIN IF I HAVE To go OUT Their

Signed Pvt. Ed

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Vocabulary

Japanese relocation espionage sabotage desertion

For Discussion

What did the authors of these documents fear?
What did their fears cause them to do?

For High School and College Students

In addition to fear, what other emotions do the petitioners express in Document H, **"Protest Against the Return . . . of the Japanese"**? How do you explain their feelings?

In Document I, Private Slovik confessed to deserting his Army unit. He was executed for his crime in 1944. Do you think the U.S. military should threaten execution for desertion? Why or why not?

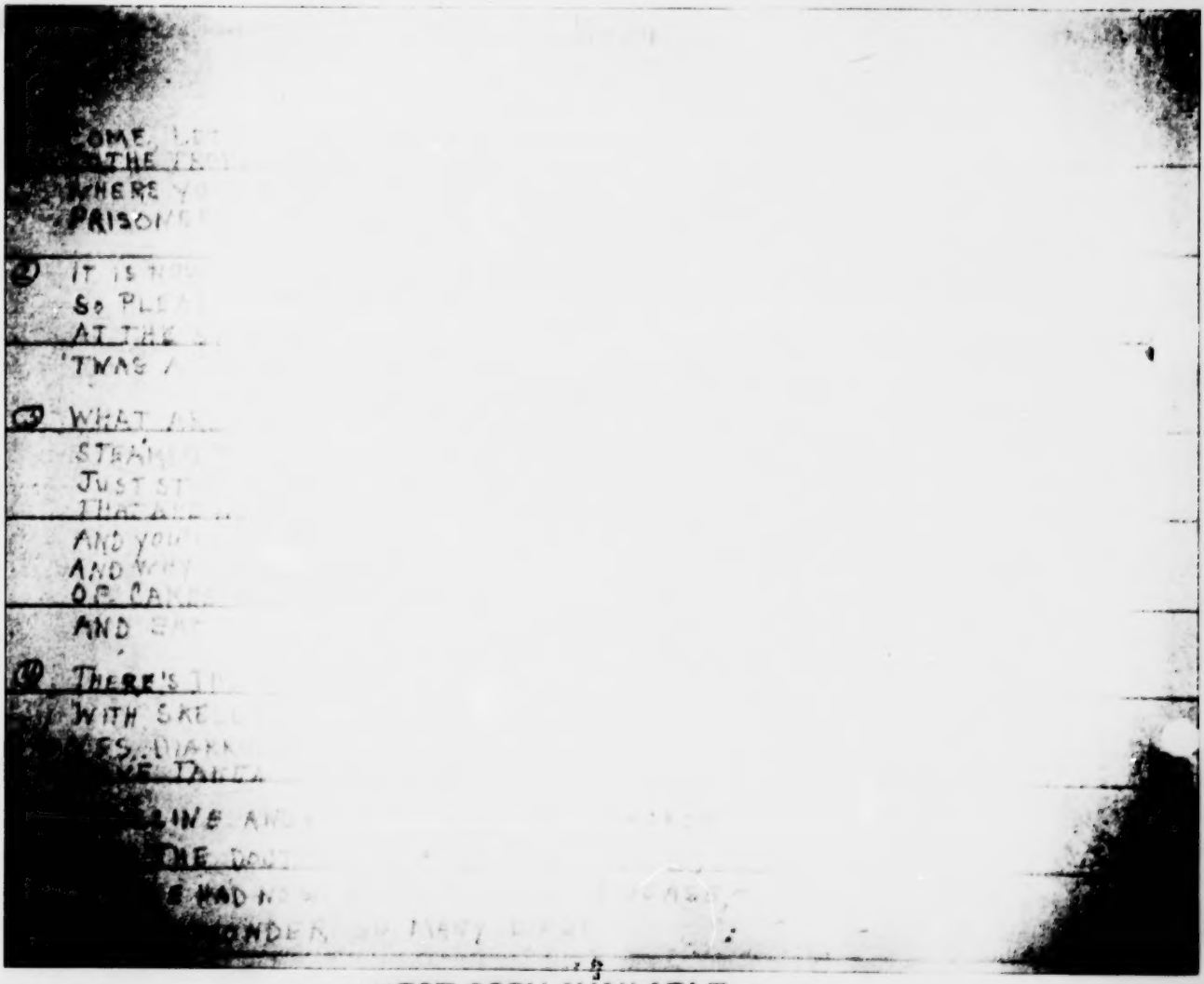
SECTION V

THE FACE OF WAR IS ENDURANCE

War asks soldiers to endure the most brutal experiences. Documents J and K describe the experiences of two individuals at different times during the Second World War.

DOCUMENT J
"After the Dawn," by Joseph Cassin, not dated
Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1917

Cabanatuan was a prison camp in the Philippines for Allied prisoners of war.



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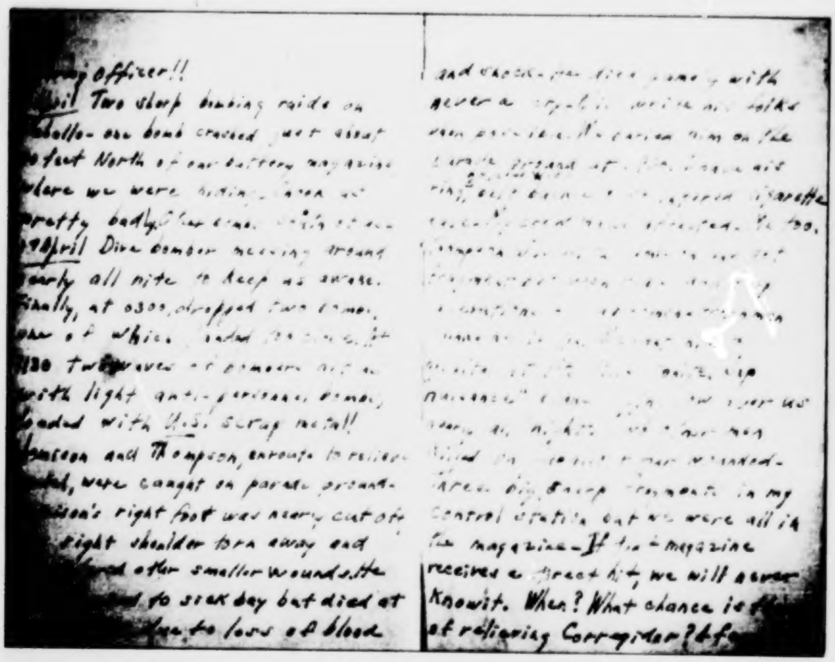
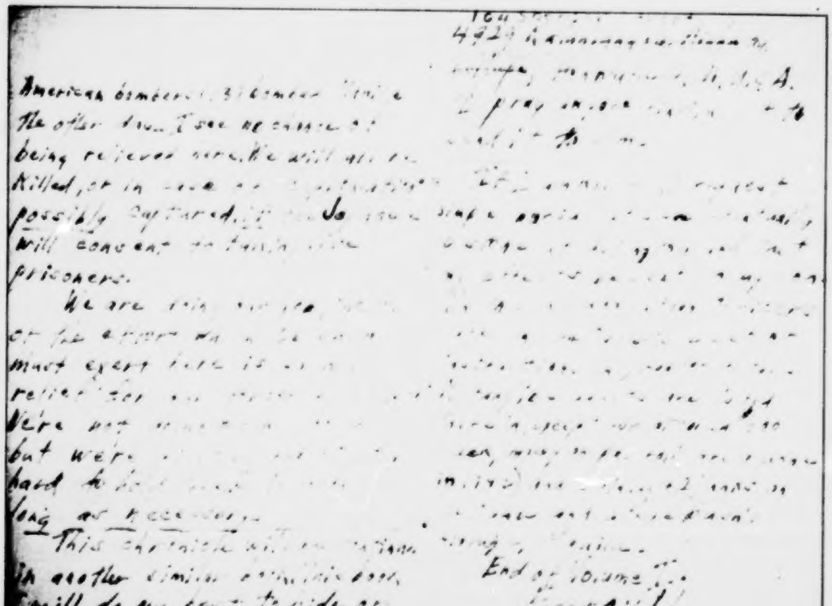


[illegible] officer!!
[illegible] Two sharp bombing raids on [illegible] hollow one bomb crashed just about [illegible] feet North of our battery magazine where we were [illegible] pretty badly [illegible]
[illegible] April Dive bomber [illegible] around early all nite to keep us awake. Finally, at 0300, dropped two bombs, one of which [illegible]
1130 two waves of bombers [illegible] with light anti-personnel bombs, loaded with U.S. scrap metal!
[illegible] and Thompson, enroute to relieve [illegible], were caught on parade ground. [illegible] right foot was nearly cut off [illegible] right shoulder torn away and [illegible] other smaller wounds. [illegible] to sick bay but died at [illegible] due to loss of blood

and [illegible] with never a [illegible] on the [illegible] magazine [illegible] receives a direct hit, we will never know it. When? What chance is [illegible] of relieving Corregidor? [illegible]



American bombers [illegible] the other [illegible] I see no chance of being relieved [illegible] will [illegible] killed, or in [illegible] possibly captured. [illegible] will [illegible] prisoners.
We are [illegible] must [illegible] We're [illegible] but we're [illegible] hard [illegible] long as [illegible]
This [illegible] in another [illegible] will do my best to hide or [illegible] that it will eventually [illegible] to my son, Barnaby F. Smith,
4929 [illegible]
[illegible] U.S.A.
I pray [illegible]
End of volume [illegible]
Signed [illegible]

Document K

Diary of Lt. Comdr. D. E. Smith, U.S. Navy, 1942

Early in the war, American troops held Caballo and Corregidor islands in the Philippines for several horrible months against heavy Japanese [illegible] attacks. With thousands of casualties and no hope of relief, the Americans finally surrendered in May 1942.

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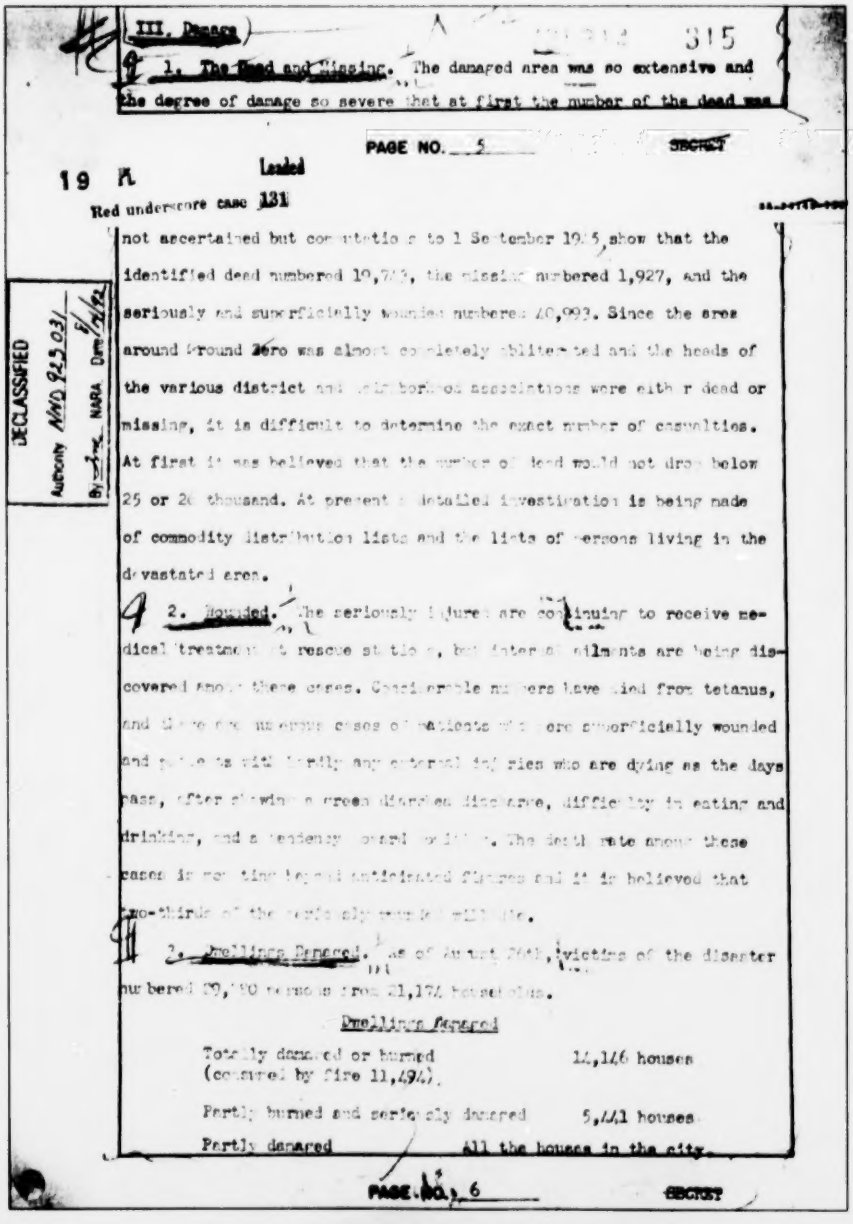
For Discussion

What situations did the soldiers who wrote these documents have to endure?
What feelings are revealed in each document?
Why do you think soldiers kept diaries and wrote poems?

SECTION VI

THE FACE OF WAR IS DESTRUCTION

All wars destroy. World War II resulted in the deaths of 60 million people and in the ruin of hundreds of cities. Documents L and M provide evidence of some of that destruction.



III. Damage

315

1. The Dead and Missing. The damaged area was so extensive and the degree of damage so severe that at first the number of the dead was

PAGE NO. 5 SECRET

19 A Leaded

Red underscore case 131

not ascertained but computations to 1 September 1945 show that the identified dead numbered 19,763, the missing numbered 1,927, and the seriously and superficially wounded numbered 40,993. Since the area around Ground Zero was almost completely obliterated and the heads of the various district and neighborhood associations were either dead or missing, it is difficult to determine the exact number of casualties. At first it was believed that the number of dead would not drop below 25 or 26 thousand. At present a detailed investigation is being made of commodity distribution lists and the lists of persons living in the devastated area.

2. Wounded. The seriously injured are continuing to receive medical treatment at rescue stations, but internal ailments are being discovered among these cases. Considerable numbers have died from tetanus, and there are numerous cases of patients who were superficially wounded and quite as well initially as any external injuries who are dying as the days pass, after showing a green discoloration, difficulty in eating and drinking, and a tendency toward mental illness. The death rate among these cases is running beyond anticipated figures and it is believed that two-thirds of the people ultimately will die.

3. Dwellings Damaged. As of August 20th, victims of the disaster numbered 89,000 persons from 21,174 households.

Dwellings Damaged

Totally damaged or burned (consumed by fire 11,494)	14,146 houses
Partly burned and seriously damaged	5,441 houses
Partly damaged	all the houses in the city.

PAGE NO. 6 SECRET

DECLASSIFIED Authority NND 925 03 By [illegible] NARA Date 5/6/92

DOCUMENT L

Translation of a Japanese account of damages done to Nagasaki by the atomic bomb. September 1, 1945

[redacted]

World War II [redacted] unleashed [redacted] weapons. Hoping to [redacted] with Japan to end the [redacted] States dropped atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6th and 9th. Japan surrendered on September [redacted]

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Document M
"Totenbuch Mauthausen" (Deathbook Mauthausen).
March [illegible] 1941–November 8, 1943, and partial translation

Mauthausen was a German concentration camp in Austria. The Nazis built it and other camps to imprison those they considered undesirable or worked to death. This document is a page from a death book kept to record the deaths of prisoners there.

		Nr.	Zu- und Vorname		Geburts-Tag u. Ort
		12305/5	Aletrino	Luis	10.4.92. Amsterdam
		10687/SR	Pafluch	Wasili	8.10.23. Nogorana
		10747/SR	Seliwanow	Aleksej	22.11.15. Kannienopodolsk
	Pole	11527/18	Rojek	Teofil	6.7.97. Schadek
	Belg	9668/SR	Adam	Felicien	5.3.77. Seraing
	Span	4325/SR	Moreno-Barrios	Dositeo	6.7.77. Tarancon
20 2454	D.V.	310/18	Bergner	Franz	4.3.07. Dortmund
2455	T.-Jude	12126/5	Schulhof	Franz	22.2.09. Prag
2456	Jugosl.	11850/18	Resch	Ernst	12.7.88. Zenica
2457	Jude	12602/5	Rosenkranz Michael	Moritz	6.4.65. Reichensachsen
2458	Ndl. Jude	12551/5	Engelsman	Elias	5.4.97. Amsterdam
2459	T.-Jude	12016/5	Elsner	Otto	18.6.08. Lamnitz
2460	Ndl. Jude	12552/5	de Haan	Jakob	31.10.16. Amsterdam

Register number	National or ethnic origin	Camp number	Name	Birthdate and place
2448	Dutch	12305/5	Aletrino, Luis	April 10, 1892, Amsterdam
2449	Russian	10687/sr	Pafluch, Wasili	October 8, 1923, Nogorana
2450	Russian	10747/sr	Seliwanow, Aleksej	November 22, 1915, Kannienopodolsk
2451	Pole	11527/18	Rojek, Teofil	June 6, 1897, Schadek
2452	Belgian	9668/sr	Adam, Felicien	March 5, 1877, Seraing
2453	Spaniard	4325/sr	Moreno Barrios, Dositeo	July 6, 1877, Tarancon
2454	Criminal	310/18	Bergner, Franz	March 4, 1907, Dortmund
2455	Czech Jew	12126/5	Schulhof, Franz	February 22, 1909, Prague
2456	Yugoslav	11850/18	Resch, Ernst	July 12, 1888, Zenica
2457	Jew	12602/5	Rosenkranz Michael, Moritz	April 6, 1865, Reichensachsen
2458	Dutch Jew	12551/5	Engelsman, Elias	April 5, 1897, Amsterdam
2459	Czech Jew	12016/5	Elsner, Otto	June 18, 1908, Lamnitz
2460	Dutch Jew	12552/5	de Haan, Jakob	October 31, 1916, Amsterdam

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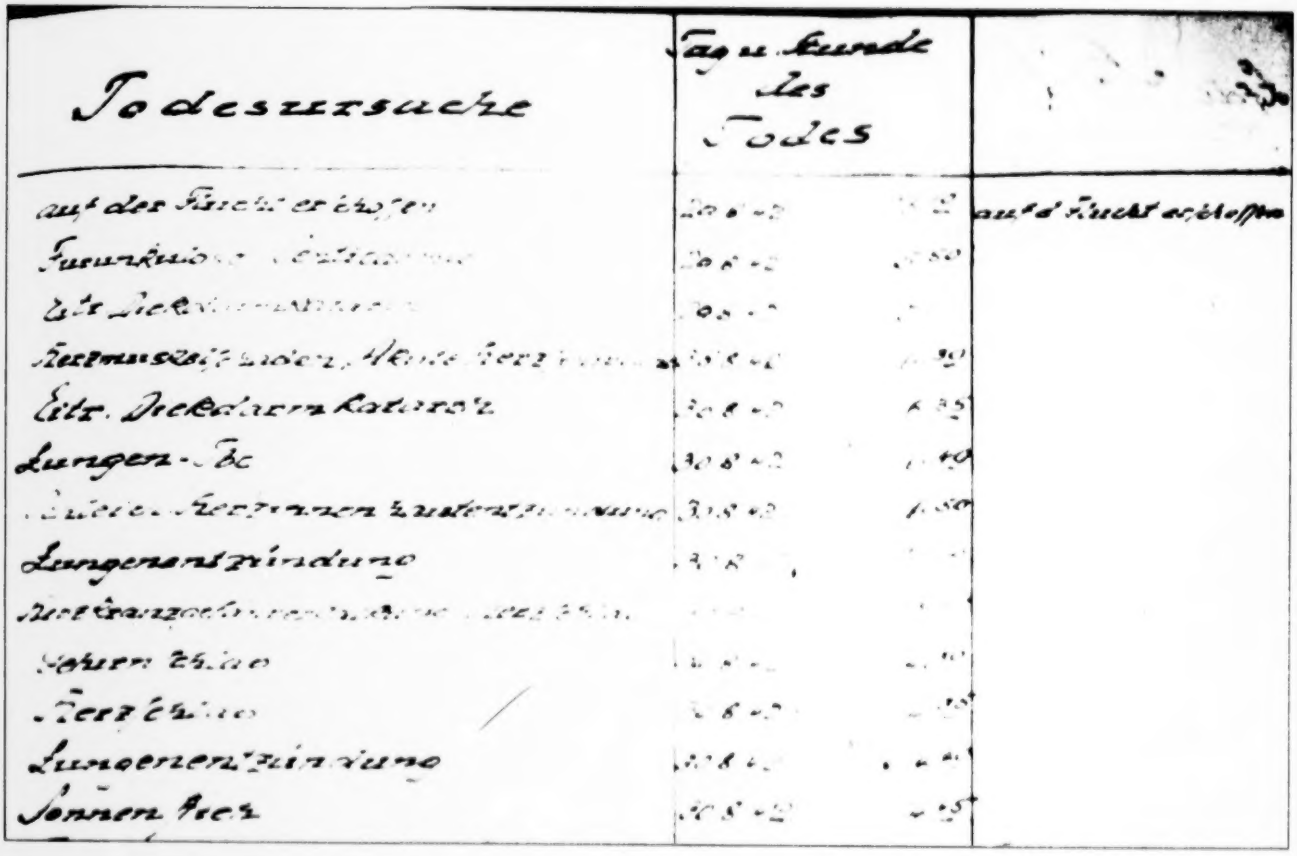

Cause of death	Date and hour of death	[Notes]
shot while escaping	August 29, 1942, 1:10 p.m.	shot while escaping
infected furuncle	August 29, 1942, 3:50 p.m.	
extreme inflammation of the large intestine	August 29, 1942, 3:55 p.m.	
acute heart failure	August 30, 1942, 6:30 a.m.	
extreme inflammation of the large intestine	August 30, 1942, 6:35 a.m.	
tuberculosis	August 30, 1942, 6:40 a.m.	
inflammation of heart lining	August 30, 1942, 6:50 a.m.	
inflammation of the lungs	August 30, 1942, 7:00 a.m.	
heart attack	August 30, 1942, 1:30 p.m.	
stroke	August 30, 1942, 2:30 p.m.	
heart attack	August 30, 1942, 2:35 p.m.	
inflammation of the lungs	August 30, 1942, 2:40 p.m.	
pneumonia	August 30, 1942, 2:45 p.m.	

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Vocabulary

atomic bomb Ground Zero radiation sickness concentration camp Nazis Holocaust

For Discussion

After reading Document L, describe what you think Nagasaki must have looked like after it was hit by an atomic bomb.

What was the purpose of Document M, **"Totenbuch Mauthausen"**? What does it tell you about the people who died at Mauthausen?

For High School and College Students

Do you think the United States should have used atomic weaponry to win the war? Why or why not?

Discuss the importance of documentary evidence in relation to Document M, **"Totenbuch Mauthausen."**

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SECTION VII

THE FACE OF WAR IS CHANGE

War can change everything—boundaries, technology, and the way people live. Document N describes some of the personal changes soldiers went through during World War II.

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"I have learned how to live with my fellow men, and patience, and other things."

"Being more considerate of others, and will be more adapted to live a peaceful, normal life."

"Understanding human nature and the value of living a settled life."

"I have learned to mix with a lot of very rare and [illegible]."

4. [illegible]

cynical, callous [illegible]

"I [illegible]

so-called superior [illegible]

"The Army has probably [illegible] I'll get over it."

"[illegible]

on that [illegible]

"I don't care [illegible]

"I used to be a [illegible]

"The life [illegible]

"Loss of confidence [illegible]

"I have learned [illegible]

"I have seen the [illegible]

"I envy civilians [illegible]

"Made me a physical [illegible]

"I've become irritable [illegible]

"I'm 19 and feel like an old man [illegible]

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DOCUMENT N

Excerpt from "Changes in Enlisted Men Caused by Their Army Experiences," 1945

Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense

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For Discussion

How does it seem that World War II changed soldiers for the better? For the worse? Do you think living through a war would change you? How?

For High School and College Students

Why do you think the U.S. Army made a survey of this nature?

For other school programs or tours, please contact the National Archives Volunteer and Tour Office at 202-501-5205.

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WW II
50th Anniversary
Commemoration
1991-1995